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FEW ARRIVALS BUT MUCH FISH.

FOUR OFFSHORE VESSELS HAVE
LARGE TRIPS BESIDES THE
MARKET BOATS.

Arrivals at T wharf this morning are few in number, but the supply of fish is good, as four of them in, are off-shore with fine trips and all the stores have boxes left over from yesterday and are not worrying much about receipts for the rest of the week.

The steam trawler Ripple brought in 81,000 pounds and sch. Onato was also right on deck, with 76,000 pounds. Sch. Rex has 65,000 pounds and sch. Regina, the other off-shore arrival, hauls for 61,000 pounds, 15,000 pounds of which are cod.

Outside of this latter bunch about all the fish in is haddock, of which there was over a million pounds landed on Monday and Tuesday. Three market boats are also in with small fares.

Haddock still hang to the \$2 mark for off-shores, while what few the shore boats have are bringing \$3 this morning. Hake fetched from \$3.50 to \$6, while pollock soared to \$4 and \$4.50.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are
Sch. Rex, 60,000 haddock, 5000 cod.
Sch. Regina, 45,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Onato, 75,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Steamer Ripple, 75,000 haddock, 1700 cod, 4000 pollock.
Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan, 13,000 haddock, 600 cod, 500 hake, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Nokomis, 8000 haddock, 3500 cod.
Sch. Washakie, 12,000 haddock, 2100 cod, 1500 pollock.
Haddock, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$6; market cod, \$2 to \$4; pollock, \$4 to \$4.50; hake, \$3.50 to \$6.

DECISION APPROVED.

Newfoundland Papers Endorse Action Regarding Purchase of Herring.

A St. John's, N. F., dispatch says: "The action of the colonial cabinet last night in refusing the request of an American fishing concern to be allowed to purchase cargoes of herring from Placentia Bay natives met with wide approval in Newfoundland today. Newspapers of every shade of political opinion in the colony today eulogized editorially the government's action.

"The organs which supported the policies of former Premier Robert Bond declare the request of the American interests to have been 'an exhibition of consummate cheek.'"

Fulton Fish Market Notes.

Following the holidays trade was light in the salt water fish market, with the exception of Thursday, when some heavy sales were made, mostly to local buyers. Shipping orders were not as heavy as they might be.

Halibut prices were high during the entire week. There was no green western stock in the market until Thursday, when Chesebro Brothers received a carload which sold at 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eastern halibut was on sale from Tuesday on. It was the first that has been here in some time. During the fore part of the week it brought 22 to 25 cents per pound, while on Thursday and Friday the quotation was 20 cents flat.

Codfish was plentiful and low in price during the first part of the week, but as the week advanced steak cod jumped from 6 to 7 up to 9 to 10 and closed yesterday at 10 cents flat. Market cod brought 7 to 8 cents yesterday. On Thursday it was one cent per pound cheaper.

Fish Imports.

The imports of fish of all kinds into the United States for the 11 months ending with November last were valued at \$13,223,843. The details are as follows:

Fresh fish, \$1,979,537; cured fish, \$944,810; fish, except shellfish, packed in oil, \$2,571,856; herring, \$2,229,268; mackerel, \$1,706,118; all kinds, \$1,895,605; lobsters, canned and uncanned, \$1,148,403; shrimp and other shellfish and turtles, \$748,247.

The exports of fish from the United States for the 11 months ending with November last were valued at \$7,658,257.

Has String To It.

The Fishing Gazette says editorially: "The decision of the treasury department to have reviewed the case recently before the board of general appraisers, in which that body allowed free entry of fish 'procured' by Americans in Newfoundland treaty coast waters, comes at an inopportune moment. Reciprocity pourparlers are about opening at Washington, and the Canadians had been put in excellent mood by the olive branch extended by Uncle Sam. Now, it seems, there is a string to it."

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Large Haddock.

Among haddock landed at T wharf Monday, from sch. Flora, Sears was one that weighed, cleaned, 20 pounds. This is a big fish for haddock, and the fish was remarkably perfect in appearance. It was caught on Jeffries bank.

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ONE ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

ALL THE MARKET BOATS HAVE
GONE OUT IN HOPE OF A
FISH DAY.

There were no arrivals at this port during the night. About all of the market boats have gone out and although the glass is well down, there is little or no wind and they may get a fish day out of it.

During the forenoon sch. Elsie arrived from the southwest part of Georges with a good fare, 60,000 pounds of fresh fish.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Elsie, Georges, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Stiletto, via Boston.
Sch. Corsair, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Colonial, halibuting.
Sch. Corona, halibuting.
Sch. Etta Mildred, Georges handlining.
Sch. Grace Otis, pollock seining.
Sch. Emily Sears, shore.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.
Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, shore.
Sch. Manomet, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.
Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.
Bank halibut 12 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.
Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.
Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.
Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.
Splitting prices for fresh fish:
Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.
Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.
Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.
Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

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LIGHT RECEIPTS AT T WHARF.

BUT BIG FLEET IS EXPECTED TO
ARRIVE EARLY NEXT
WEEK.

Fish receipts at T wharf this morning are quite light, but nine shore boats and one off-shore vessel being in. The boats have pretty good catches, while sch. Romance, from Georges, has 47,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly haddock and the trip was not sold up to 8 o'clock.

Shore haddock brought \$3 and shore large cod, \$5, with hake \$4 to \$5.

The dealers are looking for another big fleet early next week as the off-shore vessels have hustled back to the southwest part of Georges and hope to

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get in another quick trip provided the haddock school there has not been broken up by the big fishing of the past three weeks.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. Mattakesett, 7500 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Genesta, 9000 haddock, 2000 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Yankee, 6500 haddock, 800 cod, 700 hake.
Sch. Ethel B. Penney, 10,000 haddock, 700 cod, 1500 hake.
Sch. Rebecca, 6000 haddock, 800 cod, 700 pollock.
Sch. Esther Gray, 900 haddock, 7500 cod, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Romance, 45,000 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Mary B. Greer.
Sch. Little Fannie.
Sch. Reliance, 1500 cod.
Shore haddock, \$3 per cwt.; shore large cod, \$5; shore market cod, \$3.50 to \$4; hake, \$4 to \$5.
Off-shore fare unsold.

Good Shares and Stocks.

The crew of sch. Lizzie M. Stanley shared \$42 as the result of her recent five days haddock trip to Georges, landed at this port.

The crew of the new sch. Valerie shared \$31 as the result of the maiden trip of the vessel, landed at this port.

The crew of sch. Preceptor shared \$54 as the result of her recent fresh halibut trip.

Sch. Vanessa, Capt. William Firth, stocked \$1550 as the result of her recent haddock trip.

BOARD OF TRADE RE-ELECTED OLD BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Interesting Reports Presented at the Annual Meeting.

Spirited Discussion on Free Green Fish at the Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade, held at the rooms last evening, proved a lively session. Beside several speeches there was considerable general discussion on the subject of free green fish and the matter of having the personnel of the board of directors more representative of all the business interests of the city than at present, the old board being composed of 12 fish men and eight from the other lines.

Discussion Precipitated on Green Fish Question.

Col. Wonson said that he was interested in the paper read by Mr. Pew, and thought the latter gentleman went too far in some of his statements. He made some statements which though undoubtedly true, were misleading, for he claimed that as much fish or more were landed here than in former years. We make no claim that as much or more fish is not landed now. We do claim that it is not evenly distributed. We claim there should be an extension and not a contraction of the distribution of the catch. That is the reason, and a very good reason why some of us should want free green fish.

Hon. Sylvanus Smith spoke of conditions under the two reciprocity treaties and of the low price the Gloucester caught fish brought here at home from the vessel and then sold at a loss, while some of it could not be sold. The Nova Scotia fishermen suffered as well as the people here and soon after that their skippers began to come up here. See what Lunenburg says will happen if they get free green fish; the whole south shore of Nova Scotia will revive and the fish business will again flourish and the ports will again have their large fleets.

He believed free green fish to be suicidal to Gloucester. It would be letting down the bars for free fish of all kinds. If the Nova Scotia vessels came here with their free green fish the first step would be the elimination of our fleet and the buying from them. With the fleet gone this would take away much labor now dependent on it and would also take away a great amount of taxable property.

Frank F. Smith said he agreed with Col. Wonson in his stand for green fish and could not concur with some of the remarks of Mr. Pew. He also believed that the majority of the skippers and the majority of citizens were in favor of free green fish.

Fred L. Davis Shows by Statistics the Results of Free Fish.

Fred L. Davis said we have in the fish business people who produce fish and people who do not, the latter being the shippers who claim at present that they are short of fish because they have not been able to secure a supply for their trade. Last fall we had high prices, phenomenal prices, to Gloucester vessels, the fish bringing \$5 to \$5.50 and \$5.55 per hundred weight. Now since those fares were landed there have been several million pounds purchased by dealers in Gloucester, and duty paid on them, at a cost of from one to two cents less than we paid our own vessels.

Now if Nova Scotia and Newfoundland can produce these fish and bring them here to sell for 1 1-2 cents per pound less than we pay our own vessels, plus 3-4 cents per pound duty, which would make 2 1-2 cents, how can we ever stand up and produce with those people? This statement is positively true and I challenge any man to show it otherwise.

Now, these Nova Scotia and Cape Breton and Newfoundland fish have been an open book to all. All had

the same access to get them that those did who went and got them. These men, these shippers, who claim they are short of fish, could have gone and got them. Anyone could have done it. During the last month some matters have been brought up, because of the recent decision of the board of appraisers and it was decided to go to the treaty coast and an effort is being put forth to have fishing stations there and the opportunity was and is open to the outside men, these shippers, to come in and participate with the vessel owners in this project. If they do not avail themselves of this opportunity to come in on an equal footing I cannot see where they can have much to say.

Col. Wonson said he was not questioning Mr. Davis' figures, but he asked if the \$5.50 fish here were not of a different quality from the \$4 fish from the Provinces?

Mr. Davis said some of the fish from Newfoundland perhaps were not as good, but the fish of which he spoke and to which he had reference when he stated the figures, were straight shore caught handline cod, equal in all ways and perhaps better than the fish for which we had paid \$5.55 from our own vessel, and produced bricks as white as a lily.

William A. Pew Depreciated the Tone of the Decision.

From this point, the discussion became more or less general. President Carroll took part, as also did Hon. Sylvanus Smith, William A. Pew and others.

Mr. Pew made quite an extended speech, saying among other things that while the meeting was an open one and every man had an opinion and was entitled to it, this discussion this evening should not have occurred. The city—the fishing business, is facing a crisis, a serious situation, and how things will terminate no one can tell. We ought to be united. He was willing to give way to the majority on his personal opinion on the matter if he could know what the majority wanted. He believed in the protection to American labor and in the general protection plan of the Republican party, and he was very sorry that the Board of Trade had not been so broad and consistent for the interests of Gloucester as it ought to have been. He was willing to yield his opinion, but he had a right to express it. He hoped all would get together.

Who knows what the mackerel business will be next year? He hoped the fish would come back and with the cod catch we will prosper in the future as we did in the past. The bank cod fishery alone, as it is today, is not sufficient to support a city of 24,000 people.

The tariff question is a serious one for us. Judging from the movements of fish in the past, it would seem that they must return to us again and if they do we want a duty on fish. We ought to have a duty on all kinds of fish.

After another brief session of general discussion, the board adjourned at 10.40 o'clock.

Report of the Committee on Fisheries.

The report of John J. Pew, chairman of the committee on fisheries was as follows:

Mr. President: In making our report this year, we have taken the liberty of wandering into the past somewhat, and if we take more time than usual trust it will be agreeable to all. Also we may touch some matters upon which some of us may differ, but hope our views will be received in as kindly a spirit as they are herein offered.

The catch of the year 1910, including our receipts and vessels output foots up in fish of all kinds, 122,072,473 pounds, as compared with 124,725,453 pounds in 1909, and 129,324,437 pounds in 1908.

In codfish and other groundfish, (included in the above,) the receipts of 1910 show 60,979,697 pounds, against 62,378,648 pounds in 1909, and 67,371,451 pounds in 1908.

Not so great difference as expected in pounds.

The shortage is confined to one grade and that codfish, which put into quintals and compared with the quintals of 1909 is 49,000 quintals less and when compared with 1908 is 19,000 pounds more.

The great shrinkage of the year is in mackerel. Gloucester's receipt in fresh and salted being only 3320 barrels compared with 18,153 barrels in 1909 and 21,815 barrels in 1908. Nothing like it has ever occurred before in the catch since it was known as a mackerel fishery. The cause for it no one can tell or give a reasonable explanation. The catch for the same year on the Irish and Norway coasts was larger than usual, about 120,000 barrels.

Still with all this shortage in the mackerel catch, our herring catch helps out wonderfully, and in fresh, frozen and salted, amounting to nearly 100,000 barrels, almost closes the breach. This herring industry furnishes much labor, and in a season that counts more than any other season in the year.

Gloucester's Annual Fish Receipts Compared.

In this report, we ask you to look carefully into Gloucester's receipts of fish year by year, and then judge for yourselves whether Gloucester's salvation "is in her summer business," and if it is necessary to criticize her leading industry so much, or speak so dolefully in regard to its future, as has been current the past year, especially during the periods prior to our state and city election.

What this Board of Trade thinks of its summer business can be uttered in these few words, "It is too real and permanent to require any assistance by exaggeration, or any help by the depreciation of any other legitimate business of this city."

As to Gloucester's total catch from 1900 up to 1910. It figures up a respectable amount, 1,373,215,893 pounds. It is rather too large to be thrown aside, or considered lightly, or to predict that Gloucester is going to the bow wows. This amount when figured at a low value, amounts to over \$34,000,000, almost one and one-half times our city's valuation, i.e. Gloucester pulls out of the sea every ten years one and one-half times her city's assessed valuation, and yet we have heard more talk about free trade in fish in Gloucester the past year than ever before, and mostly from persons who are not acquainted with the business, and who talk carelessly not thinking of the harm they may do.

Again in every community there are "knockers," and Gloucester has had this class in the past and has them now. When such get to heaven, we expect they will criticize the "golden harps," and the tunes, "Oh, how happy they will be all by themselves in one gang, in one place, and knockers for all eternity."

The Codfish Catch.

Now as to the Gloucester catch of codfish, etc. The past ten years according to the following figures reported by this Board of Trade show that from 1900 to 1910, it amounted in quintals to 3,412,865, an average of \$41,286 quintals per year for ten years. The catch this year amounts to 323,086 quintals, being only 19,000 below the average as stated above.

Why should there be on account of this small amount of only 19,000 quintals less than the average, so much talk about green fish coming into Gloucester free, the salvation of the fishing industry of Gloucester? These figures we have taken from the books of this Board of Trade, and can be verified.

In examining the catch of some of the years of the above period, we find that the quintal catch of Gloucester in 1903 was 309,829 quintals, in 1906 it was 295,500 quintals, and in 1907, 326,230 quintals, in 1908, 331,500 quintals, during those years, we never heard about "free green fish." How many fish would it take for the "salvation of Gloucester" for argument sake, when in 1905, the catch amounted to 393,600 quintals, how difficult it was during that year to get any one to help you out in taking a trip at cost price when you had several trips in at one time? Those that had some experience in that line do not care for a repetition. All of you in the fish business know that many of the 1905 fish were not sold until late in 1906, and some even as late as 1907.

Comparison of the Catch for the Past
Thirty-Five Years.

As so much has been said about the great decline in Gloucester's catch of codfish and other ground fish, that we herein give the catch for the past 35 years from the statistics we could obtain from our local papers, Board of Trade, Boston Fish Bureau, and United States Fishery Commission. We regret that we could not obtain any reliable figures previous to 1876, and the figures for the following few years are in some degree a careful matter of estimate. We are indebted to the Gloucester Times for great assistance in compiling the figures.

The receipts in 1847 were:

7,088,376 lbs. codfish	\$181,793
3,379,776 lbs. halibut	70,761
735,506 lbs. hake	12,174
919,188 lbs. pollock	16,556
46,779 bbls. mackerel	290,055
Oil, etc.	17,105
	\$589,354

The receipts in 1859 were:

114,047 qtls. codfish	\$416,271
Oil, etc.	19,600
59,664 bbls. mackerel	705,271
4,500,000 lbs. halibut	135,000
	\$1,276,704

For the 35 year period we have tabulated them by each year, and will give only the total for each decade in quintals.

The quintals for 1880 to 1890 were 3,763,930, an average of 376,393 quintals yearly and was the greatest in the history of Gloucester. The first five years of the period, fish were abundant, seemingly everywhere, and New England's fleet caught in the years of 1883 and 1884, over 2,000,000 quintals.

The period 1890 to 1900 was 3,328,670 quintals or 332,867 quintals yearly.

The period 1900 to 1910 was 3,412,865 quintals or 341,286 quintals yearly.

If the catch of fresh fish landed at Boston principally during the last two decades is considered, it will show that there has not been such a decrease as represented and when the fleet of those decades is compared with the larger fleet of 1880 to 1890, it will be seen that our vessels catch much more fish per vessel now than ever before, with more satisfactory return of dollars to vessel and crew.

Again the question—How many green fish can the trade handle outside of Gloucester's average catch of a ten year period? Another question we ask, and it seems pertinent on this occasion, how about Gloucester's catch in 1897, when it was only 261,930? Being 60,000 quintals less than the catch of 1910. We did not hear about green fish at that time, and the competition among dealers was as keen as it is today.

As we said at the beginning, the hysterical speeches on the stump during the last state election have "fossilized" us, we have been swept for a time off our bearings, but in our cooler moments will all decide to return to the "goodly protective roof and be one happy family again, and pull together for the best interest of our industry and beloved city.

The average from 1880 to 1889, inclusive was 376,393 quintals, from 1890 to 1899 inclusive was 232,867 quintals, and from 1900 to 1909 inclusive, 341,286 quintals, of which 26,075 quintals was brought here cured, making the catch of the Gloucester fleet 367,361 quintals.

The catch of 1910 was 323,086 quintals, 28,925 quintals being received cured, making the catch of the Gloucester fleet 352,011 quintals.

Salt Cod Prices.

It may be of interest, since so much has been said about the high prices of salt cod, to compare the present prices with those of 1883.

Boston market, January 6, 1911.

Georges cod, large, \$7.50 per qtl.
Georges cod, medium, \$6 per qtl.
Shore cod, large, \$7 to \$7.50 per qtl.
Shore cod, medium, \$6 to \$6.50 per qtl.
Bank cod hand line, large, \$6.75 per qtl.
Bank cod handline, medium, \$6 per qtl.
Bank cod, trawl, large, \$6.50 per qtl.
Bank cod trawl, medium, \$5.75 per qtl.
Hake, \$3.75 per qtl.
Cusk, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per qtl.

Boston, January 5, 1883.

Georges cod, large, \$7.25 to \$7.50 per qtl.
Shore cod, large, \$7 per qtl.
Bank trawl cod, large, \$6 to \$6.25 per qtl.
Bank trawl cod, medium, \$4.75 to \$5.1-8 per qtl.
Hake, \$3.50 per qtl.
Pollock, \$4 to \$4.1-8 per qtl.
Haddock, \$3.75 to \$4 per qtl.

Now let us look at some of the low prices which the last reciprocity treaty was mainly responsible for.

From the Boston Journal, December, 1884:

"Persons who are anxious to sell large lots find it difficult to get purchasers. Prices rule low and there is no indication of any improvement. Cargo lots of pickled cured bank cannot be sold over \$2.00 per qtl."

Boston quotations, April, 1885.

Large pickled bank, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per qtl.
Medium pickled bank, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per qtl.
Georges, large, \$4.25 per qtl.
Shore, large, \$4 per qtl.

Gloucester quotations, August 27, 1885.

Georges, large, \$3.25 per qtl.
Georges, medium, \$3 per qtl.
Bank, large, \$3.1-4 to \$2.3-4 per qtl.
Shore, large, \$3.1-4 per qtl.
Shore, medium, \$2.1-2 per qtl.
Cusk, \$2 per qtl.
Haddock, \$2 per qtl.
Pollock, \$1.1-2 per qtl.

Effect of Reciprocity Treaty.

In regard to another reciprocity treaty, it seems fitting to read an extract from the Traveller, October 30, 1884, entitled, "Provincetown Codfisheries."

"From a careful examination of the expense and assets of the voyages of vessels belonging to mine representative firms and parties in this place, and which were made in vessels that obtained full cargoes, it appears the average cost of catching, curing, and marketing was \$3 per qtl., and that the average price realized from sales was \$2.60 per qtl. Hence those of the crews shipped on shares did not receive any compensation for the voyage, but, being chargeable for certain outfits, provisions and wages of those of the crew not on shares, incurred serious additional loss. The shareholders of not five of the 75 vessels of this fleet will realize a dollar of receipts from their respective voyages. Nor do the owners of these vessels fare any better.

"By contract between owners and shareholders, the former should realize a very limited net return, on the voyages cited, but as a rule the latter are unable to liquidate their indebtedness, and the vessels are held for it. Hence, in only a few exceptional cases will owners realize any net taxes on last season's operations.

"To this result the free importation of fish from British provinces has largely contributed. While it is conceded that other causes have to some extent reduced the rate of sale, the great influx of fish from the Dominion, added to the large domestic catch, has overstocked the market. Boston, the principal market for New England, is today glutted with British fish. They are there offered for \$2 per qtl. with few buyers. Some 15,000 qtls. of the quantity landed at this port are still in first hands without prospect of sale."

The above result occurred under the last reciprocity treaty, known as "The Washington Treaty," and was in force from July 1, 1873 to January 1, 1886.

Green Fish Not Included in Treaty.

As to green fish ever coming to Gloucester "free" under a treaty, it is a very doubtful proposition. What our competitors across the water think of it is indicated by this clause in the proposed Newfoundland treaty of 1891, Between James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, a treaty that never was ratified.

Article 2.—Dry codfish, cod oil, seal skins, herrings, salmon, trout and salmon trouts, lobsters, cod roes, tongues and sounds, the product of the fisheries of Newfoundland shall be admitted into the United States free of duty. Also all hogsheds, barrels, kegs or boxes, or tin cans, in which the articles above named may be carried, shall be admitted free of duty. It is understood, however, that "green" codfish are not included in the provision of this article.

Securing Manufacturing.

Much has been said about securing manufacturing interests to locate in our city, and more or less unjust and uncalled-for criticism has been made against the Board of Trade, because such critics have said that this Board of Trade has done nothing toward it, and even that it did not want them.

This theme "securing manufactur-

ers" is a popular one, is worked more or less by every city in New England, often too much so, and those persons that urge it so much, often are those that do nothing for its accomplishment are fault finding with their own industries, want "hand worked and busy men" to put some of their industries aside and try some of these "taking affairs" that are going to make everyone in the community rich, paying wages all the time, no let ups, etc., etc., or if they do not want these "hard worked busy men" to give up some of their industries, they want them to take money out of the business they are directly engaged in, and invest it in some of these "projects and experiments" that are willing to come to our city if we pay them so much.

The position those critics want to place us in is like that of the dog in the fable, who had a goodly bone in his mouth, and seeing the shadow of his own bone in the water, jumped into the stream after the other bone and lost his own bone by biting at a shadow.

Favors Law Protecting Clam Propagation.

How would it do to talk less and do more right here in Gloucester in the fishery line? Why not agitate so as to have the present old laws of the state "in regard to clam flats" repealed, and laws passed whereby such could be leased to a body of men interested in the clam business with the requirement that clam propagation on such flats should be sanely conducted, and such a body of men be protected in their rights. It would not take long, so we are told, for Gloucester's clam flats to yield an annual income of \$200,000 or more, and employ 500 men yearly.

Allow us to quote from our state report of 1909. "The far celebrated deep sea fisheries of Gloucester overshadow her humble shellfish industry; but within her tidal flats lie undeveloped resources, which if properly brought out would form no inconsiderable factor in her annual revenue." The total clam flats in Gloucester approximate 550 acres."

The party (an expert) we consulted recently about the clam industry of this state, stated according to his best judgment, if Massachusetts would take measures by legal enactment to protect her clam flats, so that clam propagation could be safely conducted, that in short time the annual yield from them would be \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and that the best clam flats and over one-half of them lay in the territory from Gloucester to Salisbury. Yet we laugh at this clam project, and the 550 acres in our yard, and shout for manufacturers to come to Gloucester. We are willing to throw away or disuse what we have that is real, and welcome "any old thing" we don't know about.

Propagation of Cockles for Bait.

Another industry also in our back yard, "The propagation of cockles for bait." We have plenty of good flats for these bivalves, and with a state law to protect the "cultivator," quite a business could be done in furnishing bait to the "drifters."

Last year 27 vessels comprised this fleet. Averaging this fleet by the number of trips and catch of nine vessels, and the cost of the cockles they used, we have as a result for the season, 135 fares of fish brought in amounting to \$178,012, and the amount paid for cockle bait \$21,344.

The loss of time in obtaining this bait would be one fare to each vessel, making a loss of 27 fares at \$1318 each (the average of each fare of nine vessels) makes \$35,586 lost by delay. (\$57,000 gain to our city.)

How much the cockle bait could be extended in cultivation, no one knows, as it has never been tried here. The opportunity is right at our door and stares us in the face,—is in the line of our business, and requires but very little working capital.

Again the cultivation of lobsters, what better place can you have than Squam mill pond with its 40 acres?

One-Sided Reciprocity the Only Thing to be Feared.

Let us keep in mind that the fisheries were established here in 1623 and continued 288 years. Their source and territory, the Atlantic ocean is so vast and mysterious that no one body of men or no company of men, has or can have the monopoly of them. Every person that is trying to work them successfully is contributing labor and money to the city, and should have the earnest support of every one of its inhabitants.

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The fisheries have, in the past years, been the great and principal mainstay of this city, have built it up from a handful of men at Stage Fort to a city of 24,000 industrious people, with well kept streets, well lighted, protected day and night, have supported churches, furnished educational opportunities that give its sons and daughters an equipment suitable to enter any of the best universities of our land.

The only thing we have to fear in the future is a one-sided reciprocity treaty that will give our industry away to help some other industry, and, in opposing it, we must all stand firmly a united interest and community.